purchase him. He was returned to St. Louis, and sold to Luke Whitcomb, a wholesale grocer of Whitcomb being from one of the Eastern States, and having no heirs in Mo., his estate had to be settled according to the laws of the State. Thomas Rubey was appraised at 600 dollars. According to the laws of Mo., he is subject to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. But, through the influence of a few friends in this county and St. Louis, he has the privilege of travelling and soliciting donations to redeem himself. He has been some ten or fifteen days in this county, and has met with considerable success. He has a few months in which to make an effort to raise the money, that is, the six hundred dollars which will secure his freedom-if he should be unsuccessful, he stands pledged to his friends to return

to Mo., and submit to his fate.

Now, I, as friend and acquaintance of his, appeal to Christians and the friends of liberty, whom God has blessed with the means of assisting the poor, to come forward in this man's behalf in his 42d year, the prime of life, and is capable of being extensively useful, especially among his own color. Will not some friend of friends liberate the hands of this minister, and let him go and preach the gospel to his downcast brethren? Thomas Rubey will be grateful for any assistance that may be rendered him. Any money that may be sent to Dr. F. I. Lemoyne, or Maj. Samuel McFarland, of Washington, Pa, or myself, at Prosperity, Washington county, Pa will be faithfully applied to his benefit. if this should fall under the notice of any of the heirs of Luke Whitcomb, deceased, I hope

they will use their influence in behalf of the slave of their deceased relation. JAMES H. D. HENDERSON,

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 5, 1851.

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EDUCATION AND LITERATURE IN VIRGINIA.

An address lately delivered before the literary societies of Washington College, Lexington, Va. by John Thompson, editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, furnishes a record of facts concerning education and literature in Virginia, which no citizen of that State can read without deep mortification. We honor the independence of the man who would speak truths so unpalatable to the pop-

He brands as mere flummery, all the flaming reports made about their system of public education, which he denounces as "miserably rickety;" and he assumes that there are in one hundred and seven counties of the State, (the whole number being about one hundred and twenty-one,) "thirty thousand poor children over five years of age, without any means of instruction "-that is, about one-seventh of the white children of schoolable age. This number comprises only those who have no means of education. There are many others, we suppose, who do not avail themselves of the means of instruction they have.

N . Thompson estimates and in his calculation he is sustained by the Richmond (Va) Whig, that there are now in the State some 70 000 white adults, who can neither read nor write. Supposing one-half of these to be males, there must be about one-third of the voters of Virginia who can neither read nor write. The voting population of that State, in 1848, did not exceed ninety-three thousand, but we must presume there were some who did not choose to go to the polls.

More than one-third of the voters unable to read or write! "I must and will," says Mr. Thompson, " call this a deplorable state of things. We cannot shut our eyes to it. We may meet on occasions like the present to partake of intellectual repasts, but the spectral embod the banquet. We may cajole ourselves with the delusion, that much that has been said of our degeneracy, is but idle slander, and we may essay to walk on with manly stride in the procession of the nations; but the fiend is ever behind us, tugging at our skirts, and we cannot bid him away.

As for the literature of Virginia, Mr. Thompson remarks that, in approaching that subject, he can say with Canning's knife-grinder-"Story! God bless you, I have none to tell."

He says that Mr. Howison, who undertook to vindicate the literary reputation of Virginia, began with the beginning, going back to the time of the early colonists, when Mr. George Sandys beguiled his leisure hours with rendering into English the metamorphoses of Ovid; "but in the long lapse of two hundred years, he found only sufficient material to occupy a small portion of a single chapter !" In an attempt, Mr. Thompson remarks, to compile a volume of literary miscellanies in Virginia, " what a meager range of selection should we have! Should the extracts be of the ordinary length, what arts of the publisher would be called into requisition to swell it beyond the size of a duodecimo! Leaving out of the account all essays upon subjects of political or theological controversy, what has Virginia to show of literary excellence written within her borders or by her sons? Some historical researches there are-a few essays of Ogilvie and Wirt-the Iliad. translated by William Munford-some amaranthine verse and affluent prose of the variously gifted and unfortunate Poe-a few, alas! how few, poems of the affections and home sketches of Cooke, the lamented and early lost-the sweet effusions occasionally sent forth by Jane Tayloe Lomax, another child of song, the story of whose days has been shut up in an untimely gravethese, together with the contributions to our pe riodical literature of some whose efforts have de served the laurel to which they never aspiredconstitute the whole stock of letters that we may

markable. That a State, settled two hundred years ago, with such resources as Virginia, with such evidences of intellectual capacity as her people have given, should at this late day be without any efficient system of public education, with a voting population, one-third of which is unable to read and write, and without any literature whatsoever, must at once compel the inference that her institutions, social or political, are radically wrong, unfavorable to the highest interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Howison attempts to explain this dearth of literary production by assuming that Virginians are not a reading people: Mr. Thompson, on the other hand, says it is because their " educated classes" have read so much that they have produced so little. We suppose the "educated classes" everywhere are in the habit of reading a great deal; what is the reason that everywhere they are not afflicted with the curse of intellectual barrenness? "Reading makes a full man, speaking a ready one, writing a correct one." No community can excel in literature, that is not a reading community; and the more it reads, the greater will be its capacity of production. Wherethere is native strength of mind, it is quickened and made fruitful by other men's thoughts. "With the rich stores of the English classics before them," says Mr. Thompson, "the Virginians have been indifferent to the work of increasing the treasures of the intellect, and have suffered their fellowcountrymen of other States to bear off the honor of the pen without a contest." Mr. Thompson is too sensible a man to hint that the educated classes of New England are not quite as familiar with the English classics as those of Virginia. Indeed, we think he would concede to the former the superiority in scholarship. But, their reading has not impaired their original genius or productive faculties. To them are we indebted for nearly all our literature that may be styled American. In philosophy, law, theology, history, and poetry, they have furnished productions of permanent value and world-wide reputation. Why have not

ed the commonwealth-the morbid desire of her sons for political distinction. This unhappy influence, indeed, has paralyzed everything like useful enterprise in Virginia, for years past, sending off her sons to other States for the political preferment which all cannot find at home, or making them abject pensioners upon the bounty of the Federal Government."

There is truth in this, so far as it goes; but it

oes not go far enough. If Mr. Thompson would disclose the real cause of the ignorance of the masses in Virginia, of the want of an efficient system of public education, of the literary dearth among its educated classes, let him lay his hand upon that "institution," which a few of his countrymen regard as peculiarly favorable to the physical and intellectual greatness of the State. lefore you can have a system of common schools, the people must live near enough to each other for their children to congregate in schools; and there must be sufficient interest felt for the education of the masses, to arouse the State to strong and persevering effort for that purpose. Slavery, where it prevails, prevents the existence of this state of things by scattering and segrating the longing to their own order. In some slaveholders, its large pecuniary gains nurture the love of money until it becomes the absorbing passion, Mammon ruling alike the heart and intellect: in others, it generates habits of indolence and disinclination to any kind of effort or excitement: generally, it so discourages the growth of cities, and separates the planters so far from each other, that mind ceases to act upon mind; there is an absence of that attrition, that magnetic sympathy, necessary to the activity of intellect, and the exercise of its creative-power. It is the solitude. the stagnation, the ennui of plantation life, which drive so many of the enterprising young men of the South to the busy North and West, where they may find the appropriate stimulants to their faculties, and which lead the planters not engrossed by the pursuit of gain, or not paralyzed by indolence, in to the excitements of political life ; and here they give evidence of talents which, had

CANAL ENLARGEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The opponents of a State debt in New York have sustained, it would seem, a decided defeat, At the special election for Senators, on the 3d, in the twelve districts to which an appeal was taken, by the resignation of the twelve Democratic Senators who represented them, only five have been reflected while in the seven remaining districts friends of the enlargement of the Canal have been

It is very difficult to frame any constitutional provision against debt-making which the Ameri-

can People will long regard.

A correspondent of a French newspaper, writng concerning the World's Fair, says, that the part devoted to the Americans is the most complete-all its arrangements are perfect-there is but one objection to it, the mant of objects! This

AMERICA AT THE WORLDS'S FAIR.

The London Times also talks rather sneeringly of the meager display of American wares; and Horace Greeley, with all his love of country, cannot say much in their favor. Some of the Protectionist papers in this country take occasion from this humiliating failure, as they style it, to argue in favor of a High Tariff. Had their wise counsels prevailed, American Industry would have been fostered, and we should have been able norance rises before us, like the death's head at to vie with Europe in the excellence of our productions, they say.

The truth is, we have failed, not because we had nothing to show, but it costs too much to transport our handicrafts. The English mechanmanufacturers, and farmers, are at home; with little time, labor, and expense, they can exhibit their productions, and the exhibition itself is the best kind of an advertisement. But, trans. portation three or four thousand miles, with no prospect of remuneration for the outlay, is a very different matter. Considering the distance of this ountry from the scene of display, and the impossibility of conveying any adequate idea of the skill or resources of our countrymen, by the few articles that could be transported, it would have been better to have sent nothing at all.

But let the Times sneer. A well-bred hos never comments upon the plain appearance of any of his invited guests; but good breeding is not apt to be associated with the insular selfonceit of such people as the Times represents.

We can afford to be laughed at, as, by this time ve are numerous enough to keep one another in countenance, and old enough to be a law unto urselves. If People wish to see what we are and what we have done, our coast is quite extensive and accessible, and they are at liberty to visit us whenever and wherever they please. As to the good opinion of the world, it is pleasant enough, if it can be had without much labor; but we would advise our countrymen this hot weather o give themselves no unnecessary trouble about Still, for the benefit of the few who think it worth while to take care of our trans-Atlantic reputation, we would state, that, according to Mr. Riddle, chief manager of the American part of the exhibition in London, articles may be sent from this country, up to the first of August.

MR. WEBSTER'S REVIEW OF HIS OWN POLICY

"Now, there is no sort of doubt, gentlemen, tha there were some persons in the South who sup posed that California, if it came in at all, would come in as a slave State. You know the extraor-dinary events that arose there. You know that California received a rush from the Northern peo-ple, and that an African slave could no more live there than he could on the top of Mount Hecla Of necessity it became a free State, and that, no doubt, was a source of much disapointment to the South. And then there were New Mexico, and Utah; what was to be done with them? Why, gentlemen, from the best investigation I have given the subject, and the reflection I have devoted to it I was of the opinion that the mountains of New Mexico and Utah could no more sustain American slavery than the snows of Canada. I saw it was impossible. I thought so then, and I think so now. Therefore, gentlemen, when it was proposed in Congress to apply the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico and Utah, it appeared to me just as absurd as to apply it here in Western New York. I saw that the snow hills, the eternal mountains, and the climate of those countries, would never support slavery. No man could carry slave there with any expectation of profit. It could not be done; and as the South thought that it was irritating and disrespectful, I was not willing to do it; and therefore I saw no occasion for applying the Wilmot Proviso to New Mexico or Utah. I voted accordingly; and who doubts it

Mr. Webster is reviewing his course on the Sla very question, since the introduction specially of the Proviso by Mr. Wilmot in the House of Representatives. Who could infer from the foregoing extract that he had ever been in favor of that Proviso? On the contrary would not any person, unac quainted with the relations of our public men to this question, suppose from the statement above that he had always been opposed to the Proviso He was of the opinion that New Mexico and Utah "could no more sustain American slavery than the snows of Canada"-" when it was proposed in Congress to apply the Wilmot Provise to New Mexico and Utah, it appeared to me just as absurd as to apply it here, in western New York"-" as the South thought it was irritating and disrespectful, I was not willing to do it." Not a word escapes from him during the whole speech, which implies, intimates, or can raise ever the suspicion, that he was at any time in favor of the Proviso. And yet, for the space of more than three years from the introduction of the Proviso the educated classes of Virginia done the same? | into the House, in Congress and out of Congress,

his being to some extent educated, no one would erary dearth " among them, which is entitled to that measure, claiming that he was its earliest, more consideration. "In it," he says, "I recog- most constant, and indefatigable champion. All nise one of the greatest evils that has ever afflict- this part of his career he passes over in total silence, and ignores the fact that he has within four years occupied on this question of the Wilmost Proviso, two positions, completely contradictory to one another.

Does he expect the world to do likewise?

METHODIST CHURCH CASE.

The argument in this case was closed last a great pressure of business, the decision would ment between the parties, adding that, made by their representatives, aided by counsel, and sanctioned by the Court, it would be binding.

We think this very sound advice. Such a settlement would tend to promote good feeling in both churches, and in the sections in which they

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

We find in one of the Raleigh (North Carolina) papers of late date, a report of an interesting trial at the spring term of the Superior Court. population, and by producing a feeling of indif- Mima, a slave, was indicted for the murder of ference in the larger slaveholders who govern the her master, William Smith, of Johnston county, commonwealth, to the elevation of those not be- on the night of the 29th of November, 1850. The evidence for the prosecution was Sidney, a slave boy, twelve years old, who testified, that, in the night, he and a slave girl named Jane, were roused from sleep by the call of their master, Smith, who had returned home. They went out and found Mima tied to his horse's neck, with two ropes, one round how mock, the other round her hands. Deceased carried her into the house, jerking the rope fastened to her neck, and tied her to a post. He called for something to eat, threw her a piece of bread, and, after he had done, beat her on her naked back with a large piece of light-wood, giving her many hard blows. In a short time, deceased went out of the house, for a special purpose, witness accompanying him with a torch light, and hearing him say that he intended "to use the prisoner up." The light was extinguished, and he reëntered the house for the purpose of lighting it. Jane was there, but the prisoner had been untied, and was not there. slavery not prevented the existence of the requi-While lighting his torch, he heard blows outside, site conditions, might have adorned the higher and heard the deceased cry out two or three times, "O Leah! O Leah!" Witness and Jane went out, saw the deceased bloody and struggling, were frightened, ran back and shut themselves up. Leah, it seems, was mother of the prisoner, and had run off two years, on account of cruel treatment by the deceased.

Smith was speechless and unconscious till he died, the following morning, of the wounds inflicted on him.

It was proved on the trial that Carroll, a white man, living about a mile from the house of the deceased, and whose wife was said to be the ille- provoke such comparisons! gitimate daughter of Smith, had in his possession the morning of the murder, the receipt given the deceased by Sheriff High, the day before, for jail fees; and a note for \$35, due deceased from one Wiley Price, which Carroll collected a short time thereafter; also the chest keys of the deceased; and no proof was offered to show how Carroll came into possession of these articles.

The following portion of the testimony disclose facts so horrible, and so disgraceful to the people who tolerated, in broad daylight, conduct which would have shamed the Devil, that we copy it just as we find it in the Raleigh paper. The scene, remember, is the city of Raleigh :

"The defence was then opened. James Harris, C. W. D. Hutchings, and Hon. W. H. Haywood, of Raleigh; John Cooper, of Wake; Joseph Hane and others, of Johnston, were examined for the as follows: On the forenoon of Friday, 29th of November last, deceased took prisoner from Raleigh jail, tied her round the neck and wrist. ropes were then latched to the horses neck; he cursed the prisoner several times, got on his horse, and started off; when he got opposite the Tele-graph office, on Fayetteville street, he pulled her shoes and stockings off, cursed her again, went off in a swift trot, the prisoner running after him, doing apparently all she could to keep up; passed round by Peck's store; prisoner seemed very humble and submissive; took down the street east of the Capitol, going at the rate of five miles an hour; continued this gait until he passed O. Rork's corner, about half or three quarters of a mile from the Capitol; that he reached Cooper's, (one of the witnesses,) thirteen miles from Raleigh, about 4 o'clock, P. M.; that it was raining very hard; deceased got off his horse, turned it loose, with prisoner tied to its neck; witness went to take deceased's horse to stable, heard great lamentations at the house, hurried back, saw his little daughter running through the rain from the house, much frightened; got there, deceased was gouging prisoner in the eyes, and she making out-cries; made him stop; became vexed, and insisted upon leaving; did leave in a short time, in the rain, sun about an hour high; when he left, pris-oner was tied as she was before; her arms and fingers were very much swollen; the rope around flesh, almost covered with it; that around the neck was large, and tied in a slip knot; deceas would jerk it every now and then; when jerked it would choke prisoner; she was barefoot and bleeding; deceased was met some time after dark, in about six miles of home, being twenty-four or twenty-five from Raleigh."

Why did they not strike the monster to the earth, and punish him for his infernal brutality? The Attorney General conducted the prosecution with evident loathing. The Defence argued first, that the evidence was insufficient to fasten the crime upon the prisoner; secondly, that should the jury be satisfied beyond a rational doubt that the prisoner committed the act charged, it would yet be only manslaughter :

" A single blow between equals would mitigate A single blow between equis would intigate a killing instanter, from murder to manslaughter. It could not, in law, be anything more, if done under the furor brevis of passion. But the rule was different as between master and slave. It was necessary that this should be, to preserve the subordination of the slave. The prisoner's counse then examined the authorities at length, and con tended that the prisoner's case came within the rule laid down in the State vs. Will, (1 Dev. and Bat. 121.) The rule there given by Judge Gaston is this, 'If a slave, in defence of his life, and under circumstances strongly calculated to excite his passions of terror and resentment, kill his cumstances mitigated to manslaughter.' The grievous and long continued. They would have shocked a barbarian. The savage loves and thirsts for blood; but the acts of civilized life have not afforded him such refinement of torture s was here exhibited.

The Attorney General, after discussing the law, appealed to the jury, "not to suffer the prejudice which the counsel for the defence had attempted to create against the deceased, (whose conduct he admitted was disgraceful to human nature.) to influence their judgments in deciding whether the act of the prisoner was criminal or not, and what degree of criminality attached to it. He desired the prisoner to have a fair and impartial trial. He wished her to receive the benefit of every rational doubt. It was her right, however humble her condition; he hoped he had not that heart, as he certainly had not the right by virtue of his office, to ask in her case for anything more than he would ask from the highest and proudest of the land on trial, that the jury should decide according to the evidence, and vindicate the violated law.'

These were honorable sentiments. After an able charge by Judge Ellis, the jury retired, and after having remained out several hours, returned with a verdict of NOT GUILTY Of course we see not how they could hesitate to come to this verdict at once.

The correspondent who furnishes the Register with a report of the case, says:

"It excited an intense interest in the nity in which it occurred, and although it developes a series of cruelties shocking to human nature, the result of the trial, nevertheless, vindicates the benignity and justice of our laws towards that class of our population whose condition Northern Fanaticism has so carefully and grossly misrepresented for their own purposes of selfishness, agitation, and crime."

We have no disposition to misrepresent the condition of the slaves, or to disparage the laws of North Carolina, but we ask, with a sincere de-Mr. Thompson mentions one cause of this "lit- he spoke, and voted, and labored in support of sire to know the truth, do the laws of North Car-

olina allow a master to practice such horrible cruelties upon his slaves, as Smith was guilty of, and would the public sentiment of the city of Ramad would the public sentiment of such source and depraved, their vices are first effective rate and depraved, their vices are first effective. leigh permit a repetition of such enormities as by that miscreant?

RIOTS IN CITIES.

On the 27th a fearful riot took place at Hoboken, New York. Several thousand Germans who have retained their national peculiarities, Thursday. The Court announced that, owing to assembled at Hoboken, with their wives and children, to celebrate one of their festivals. A be delayed a considerable time. Meanwhile, it band of rowdies, styled the "Short Boys," sought ecommended an amicable compromise or adjust- occasion for a quarrel, and the result was, a protracted and bloody battle, in which several persons were killed, and many wounded. Some seventy-five of the rioters were arrested and lodged in jail, a majority of them Germans. The Germans acted at first simply on the defensive, but repeated provocations at last seemed to have driven them to desperation.

Nothing can excuse or palliate the wanton as sault upon them, or the remissness of the police in moving for the suppression of the riot The Southern Press, ever on the watch for an

pportunity to disparage the North, remarks complacently-

"No such organized bands of ruffians exist in the slandered slave States. No such outrages upon person and property as the New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston riots, have ever stained the records of Southern cities. Nothere within the bounds of slaveholding territory can ruffianism ride rampant over law, nor such a state of things exist as is displayed in the brief statement we subjoin from a New York letter to the Baltimore Sun."

When the South shall sentain cities as crowd.

ed as Philadelphia and New York, it will find their "records stained" with similar "outrages." Take the cities of the South and compare them with Northern cities of their own size, and the Southern Press is left without ground for its abuse. As for the assertion that " Nowhere within the bounds of slaveholding territory can ruffianism ride rampant over law," it is like a good many statements from the same quarter. Within a few years past, we recollect three or four instances, in which negroes, charged with crime, have been seized by the mob in slave States, and burnt to death-two instances, at least, in which prisoners confined in jail, have been wrested from the hands of the law, and hung by the mob-and as to riots, Baltimore is already rivalling Philadelphia; St. Louis, Cincinnati; while Vicksburgh has rendered itself memorable by the fearful massacre of its gamblers, and the Michigan organization for robbery, is but a faint imitation of the infamous Murrell gang, whose exploits astounded the country a few years ago. And who has forgotten the suppression of the press of C. M. Clay at Lexington, Kentucky, by a citizen

What extreme folly for the Southern Press to

mob?

HOMEOPATHY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It would seem that there is likely to be an open rupture between the allopathic physicians and homocopathists in Massachusetts. In 1781 the Legislature of the State passed an act incorporating the Massachusetts Medical Society. "on liberal principles for the encouragement and promotion of the knowledge of the animal economy and of the properties and effects of medicines." During the existence of the Society, many theories respecting disease and its cure have prevailed among physicians, all of which, we suppose, have received support at various times from portions of its members. Of late years, homocopathy has found advocates among them.

According to the report of a Committee of the prisoner. The substance of their testimony was Homocopathic Society, it consisted in 1841 of five members, but now numbers sixty, all but two, members also of the Massachusetts Medical & ciety. The report adds that there are probably as many more now investigating the claims of homosopathy, a majority of whom have already become its converts. Lately, Dr. Colby, a fellow of the last named Society, asked a dismission, on the ground not so much of a change of his opinions, as of a refusal of professional intercourse and general discourteous treatment. This was made the occasion of a report by the councillors of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in which a position openly hostile to homosopathy was taken by them. The Homocopathic Society at once held a meeting, and protested against what it styled a proscriptive policy, and declared its desire as a body to retain connection with the Massachusetts Medical Society, in the humble hope that, if in error, it might be converted, if not that it might convert its opponents. Among the resolutions adopted by it was the following :

"4th. That while we feel a high regard for the Massachusetts Medical Society, acknowledge the past efficiency of its labors in advancing medical ence, and are still ready to devote ourselves to its honor and welfare, in every respect consistent with our experience and convictions, we do not acknowledge the pretension of a majority of its members, or any other clique, to dictate to us any particular mode of investigating the laws of the human system, or of administering to its diseases. And that while in the faithful discharge of our duty in combating disease by those agents which we have found to be the most efficient, and con-scientiously believe to be the most safe and expeditious, we shall not be deterred by the threat of the Society, 'to avoid giving us its sanction in the slightest degree.' We neither ask nor need its sanction to the doctrines we have embraced; but we do ask, and of right claim, the courtesies lue to honest and diligent inquirers after the truth, and suggest to them as a reciprocal princiharitas."

Whether true or false, the doctrines of HAHNEcann have been steadily gaining adherents in his country, and to a certain extent have influenced the practice of many who continue their pponents.

FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig, a warm supporter of he Administration, and the Southern Press, the organ of the Disunionists, denounce the policy of granting portions of the public lands to actual settlers, as tending directly to aggrandize the North at the expense of the South. Their opposition is founded on grounds distinctly sectional The Washington Republic, the special organ of the Administration, which always takes its cue from the Southern leaders of its party, also desounces the policy, seed at the same time seeks to revive Mr. Clay's dead and buried doctrine of Land Distribution. In reference to the sectional views of the Southern Press, it says:

"There seems to us so much cogency in the suggestions of the Press, and we are so well persuaded that, from the preservation and provident management of this fund, great benefit may enure to the Southern States, through whatever channels they may receive it, whether by the general application of the proceeds to Federal purposes, or their distribution among the States for their internal improvements, or the education of their children, that we cannot believe the present manifestations of these Democratic gentlemen [Chan-dler Nicholson and Andrew Johnson of Tennes-see] are calculated to advance the Democratic cause in Tennessee, or that they present a correct expression of the views and wishes of 'the South?"

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

The Southern Press holds out a gloomy prospec to the North-nothing better than "subordination and extinction." After having in its usual logical style arrived at the conclusion that the native citizens of the free States are losing their fecundity, while at the same time they are physically the most infirm portion of our population, it 88Y8-

"These conclusions are enough to startle and "These conclusions are enough to startle and impress all men of reflection. We have succeeded in forming a Government which is controlled by that portion of its People the most alien to our institutions, and the most infirm—the most infirm, physically, and, therefore, we have a right to infer the most infirm morally. For we hold it to be a truth as well established as any other in ethics, in politics, in religion, and in philosophy, that the moral character of a people determines their fecundity, and is in proportion to it.

were perpetrated in its streets in the light of day,

This being the case, we advise our South Carolina brethren to hold on a little longer, as they will in process of time have an opportunity of colonizing and taking possession of the North. Let them wait patiently until the cause of Freedom has extinguiseed the unhappy, degenerate races that now people the free States.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS. Translated from the Cours De Philosophie Positive of Auguste Comte, by W. M. Gillespie. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

The " Cours de Philosophie Positive," an elaborate work, running through six large octavo vol. opinion. umes of six or seven hundred pages each, is pronounced by Mr. Mill, in his "Logic," "by far the greatest yet produced on the Philosophy of the Sciences;" by Lewes, in his "Biographical History of Philosophy," "the greatest work of the age," and Comte he styles "the Bacon of the nineteenth century." The purely mathematical portion occupies two thirds of the first volume, and this is the part translated by Mr. Gillespie, and now presented to the American People. It strikes us that the translation is an admirable one; as to the merits of the work, we should as soon think of discussing in a newspaper notice the merits of any of the great masterpieces of

The book is issued in handsome style, in a vol-

THE FLOWER GARDEN: or, Breck's Book of Flowers. By Joseph Breck. Boston : J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington. We learn from the Preface that this is not a scientific treatise for the initiated, but a popular Goodrich, and Davis. work, designed to help beginners in Floral Science, and to serve as a work of reference to those who have little time for research. It contains descriptions of all plants and flowers desirable for ornamental purposes, with directions for their cultivation.

THE GARDENER'S TEXT BOOK. By Peter Adam Scheuck Published and for sale as above.

Breck's work treats specially of the Ornament al. Schenck's, of the Edible, containing practical directions for the formation and management of the Kitchen Garden, and for the culture and use of its vegetables, fruits, and medicinal herbs. The author, a practical gardener, has combined the results of his own experience with the observations of others, and made a work of general interest and utility. PORTRAITURE OF NEW TESTAMENT CHURCH MEMBERS.

By Charles Adams. New York : Lane & Scott. For sale by Austin Gray, Seventh street, below E. Washington.

The author appears to be actuated by the best motives, and has given a portraiture of what Christians ought to be, certainly not what they are. On the conjugal relation he discourses at large, exaggerating, as is customary, the reverence and submission due by the wife to the husband. For our own part, we think the woman is quite as likely to deserve reverence as the man.

DICTIONARY of Mechanics' Engine Work and Engineering New York : D. Appleton & Co. R. Farnham, Washington, D. C., has received

No 29 of this valuable work THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. April, 1861. New York: Leon ard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washing-

The article on "England as it is," presents many very interesting statistics concerning the population of England, bearing specially upon its social condition.

A review of Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, by M. Huc, a Catholic missionary, preing Lamanism in those countries. The writings of Victor Cousin are the subje-

of a fair and well-considered review, in which the manifold excellences of the philosopher are dwelt upon at much length. "Shall we retain our Colonies?" is a question discussed in a very intelligent and discriminative

manner. The writer of course argues the affirm ative, with a considerable array of facts and fig-

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY for June contains it.

usual variety of entertaining articles, with a leaf of illustrations from Punch, with the fashions for the early summer, and with a reprint of Thomson's Summer, accompanied by twenty-five illus-

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE. June, 1851. For sale by W. Adam, Washington, D. C. Plenty of embellishments, as usual.

the most noticeable articles are, a lively description of the streets of Paris by Mrs. Kirkland and a translation from Victor Hugo, of the Cloud of Fire

HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA. By R. T. Trall, M. D. New York : Fowler & Wells.

The indefatigable publishers give in this work complete system of hydropathy and hygiene. It is to be published in eight numbers of 100 or more pages each, and the price of the entire work will be \$2. It is issued in a very neat style, with illustrations.

LONDON LABOR AND THE LONDON POOR. No. 6. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. The life-like engravings in this work are worth

the price of it.

THE HEIRS OF DERWENTWATER. By E. L. Blanchard New York: Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by Taylor

Maury, Washington, D. C. We commenced reading this book attracted by

the evidences of power displayed, but our atten tion was called off by something more pressing in its claims. It seems to be a story of crime and misfortunes-full of energy and incidents. We are assured by a good judge that it is a deeply interesting story.

BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. May, 1851. Ne York : Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by Taylor & Mau

Blackwood is as venemous this month agains Americans as he ever was. Somebody gives a review of a late work by a French traveller, named Marmier, on America and the Americans, and to confirm his ridiculous representations quotes largely from another work by a Frenchwoman, whom it styles Countess.

Poor creatures! their ideas are as thin as their skins seem to have been. We judge that owing to something outre in their appearance and halfwitted in their talk, they must have been regularly quizzed while in this country. Their representations of looks, life, and manners, when they are not silly, are laughable-but the wise reviewer in Blackwood undertakes to vouch for their trustworthiness.

If there be anything more ridiculous than the caricatures of Monsieur Marmier and Madame De Merlin, it is the serious way in which the Washington Republic comments upon them, and the "political capital" it tries to manufacture out of them. The poor little Frenchman little dreamed that his talk about the ugliness and bad manners and voracity and tobacco-eating of the Americans would be tortured into an argument against Free Trade! But the Republic, tacitly admitting the truth of all he says on these points

and kindred ones, remarks, in explanati "We do not perceive that the United State "We do not perceive that the United States are making any great progress in the consideration of foreign nations by their ready sacrifice of domestic interests and home labor to the policy of Free Trade and Low Wages. It seems to us that the tone of European travellers and of the European press is becoming more objectionable than ever; and the readiness with which everything ir reproduced and circulated, that reflects upon the manners or the civilization of Brother Jonathan, is but ill-calculated to encourage the kind feeling which might be expected to flow

Of course, it is obvious that a high Protective

Tariff would have preserved us from such imperinence as that of Monsieur Marmier !

Another article in Blackwood is devoted to some observations on American Poetry. So far as they are general, they are for the most part just and discriminative, but the writer, in his notice of individual poets, does justice to nobody but Longfellow.

Whittier, he dismisses rudely, appearing ignorant of everything of his but his anti-slavery poems, the spirit and sentiments of which, no less hostile to aristocracy than slavery, excite his indignation.

Bryant, he ranks with Mrs. Hemans, and while he admits his grace, denies him condensation and vigor of thought or style! It is sufficient to know that some millions of intelligent readers on this side of the Atlantic entertain quite a different opinion.

BELEGATION FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

The Congressional delegation from Massachusers of the convention.

The Congressional delegation from Massachusers of the members of the convention.

Among the speakers, Mr. Stansbury, the editor of the Burlington Courses—one of the most elequent and effective of the Free Soil Democratic presses in New England—was listened to with peculiar interest, as he had been in association with the Whig party until 1848, and until it ceased to be fashionable in that party to defend the interests of human freedom.

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The convention Among the speakers, Mr. Stansbury, the editor of the Burlington Course—one of the members of the convention.

setts is now complete. The election on the 27th resulted in the election of Mr. Rantoul, by large majority, the defeat of Mr. Palfrey by small majority, and the election of Mr. Goodrich, Whig, who was at first supposed to be defeated by Mr. Bishop, the Coalition candidate.

We deeply lament the defeat of Palfrey, a man of fine talents, incorruptible integrity, and genuine philanthropy. Rantoul's election is a triumph for Freedom. The delegation from Mas sachusetts now stands-

1. Wm. Appleton. 6. Geo. T. Davis.
2. Robert Rantoul, jun. 7. John Z. Goodrich.
3. James H. Duscan, 8. Horace Mann.
9. Orin Fowler.

Benj Thompson Charles Allen. Of these, Rantoul, Allen, Mann, and Fowler, we know, can be relied upon for effectual opposition to Slavery, and there is hope of Scudder.

CONNECTICUT U. S. SENATOR.

The Whigs of the Connecticut Legislature have renominated Mr. Baldwin for the United States Senate. On the 29th, a balloting took place, with the following result :

Thomas H. Seymour, Democrat, 105; Roge S. Baldwin, Whig, 103; L. S. Foster, Whig, 2; James Dixon, Whig, 3; Dennis Kimberly, Whig, 2; Henry E. Peck, Whig, 2; F. F. Boardman, Whig, 1; Isaac Toucey, Democrat, 2; George S. Catlin, Democrat, 1; John M. Niles, Free-Soil, Edmund Perkins, Free-Soil, 1. No choice. The business was postponed till

ext Friday week.

We should like to see John M. Niles, or some man like him, elected; but if this may not be, let us have Baldwin, by all means. He is an honorable and useful member of the Senate, and had been true to his constituents and to his country.

NATIONAL MODESTY.

Some penny-a-liner for the London Times, who has probably never seen a bigger river than the Thames, and believes with a late French traveller that the Americans ride in square boxes and wear hob nailed shoes which they pull off, so that they may go in their stockings, when they visit places of fashionable resort, thinks that, although we cannot hope for several generations to keep pace with the great strides of European industry, we shall yet come to something by and by, just because we are related to John Bull:

"They are growing, however, and will be a great community by and by. Let them, therefore, await the future with patience and humility. What are the signs of their prospective greatness to be caught in the exhibition? We see it in their adoption of the mechanical tendencies and utilitarian standard of the mother country—we see it in the varied energy which sends to the 'World's Fair' many different kinds of manufactures — we can trace it in their machines and implements, in their false teeth and wigs, and their pianos, and in their revolvers—in their maps for school use, and in their specimens of book-binding—in their 'trot-ting sulkies,' 'slide-top buggies,' sleighs and ca-noes. What they show is intended for use, and made to find a ready sale. They do not attempt elaborate ornament, and if they did they would fail amid the competition around them; but they follow securely in the steps of Great Britain along those humbler and less pretentious paths of in-dustry by which alone a great and comprehensive system of national manufactures can in time, and with prudence and energy, be formed."

The same wiseacre, with a knowledge of Engand equal to his acquaintance with this country, furnishes the following novel information: " England is not given to boasting and swaggering

She generally understates her strength, and studies moderation of language about herself, though she has some excuse for being proud."

MR. WEBSTER AGAIN.

Mr. Webster has been making another speechthis time, to the young men at Albany, New York. Subject-Slave-catching, as taught by the Constitution and "the Higher Law."

NEW MEXICO. The census of the Territory of New Mexico taken by direction of Governor Calhoun, presente

the following result : "Entire population, 56,984, Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is fixed, for the Council at 4,384; for the House

"Governor Calhoun, on the 23d, April, issued his proclamation for an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, apportioning the num-ber of members of the Council and of the House among the several counties, and directing the election to be held on the 19th May. The As-sembly so elected are to meet at Santa Fe on the 2d day of June.

(Correspondence of the Evening Post.) THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION IN VERMONT. BURLINGTON, May 30, 1851.

The gathering of the Vermont Democracy here

to-day, is unexpectedly large.

The Convention assembled between twelve and one o'clock, and organized by selecting the following officers:

President-Caleb B. Harrington, of Rutland Vice Presidents-Roland Fletcher, Theron Hor

Vice Presidents—Roland Fletcher, Theron Howard, Lawrence Brainard, and Charles R. Field.
Secretaries—Daniel P. Thompson, Pat. Welch,
H. Dow, George Wilkins.
After disposing of some preliminaries, and appointing the necessary committees, the following candidates were numinated for the support of the Democracy of Vermont at the ensuing elec-

For Governor-Lucius B. Beck. Lieutenant Governor—Ryland Fletcher.
Treasurer—Daniel B. Thompson.
A series of resolution were then reported by the committee, of which I have barely time to furnish

you with an analysis, which, however, will make their character perfectly intelligible. They em-brace all the resolutions of the Baltimore platform hat are now seasonable, with many others called for by the numerous and important changes which have occurred in political affairs since that con-vention was held:

The 1st, Declares the Federal Government one of limited powers, and that the Constitution should be strictly construed.

The 2d, Denies the existence of any power in the General Government to make any internal

the General Government to make any internal improvements, except such as are national.

The 3d, Recommends equality of protection to all interests, and for equal protection to all against domestic violence and foreign aggression.

The 4th, Favors retrenchment and the payment of the national debt.

The 5th, Opposes a national bank.

The 6th, Approves of the independent treasury.

The 7th, Recommends free grants of public lands to actual settlers.

ands to actual settlers.

The 8th, Denies the existence of any power in Congress over slavery in the States.

The 9th, Avers that slavery is strictly a State and local institution, and cannot claim the right to

and local institution, and cannot claim the right to be legalized beyond State lines.

The 10th, The Ordinance of 1787, by Jefferson and others, shows that American Demogratic statesmen have uniformily regarded slavery as local and temporary, and we should now return to their policy of limiting, lecalizing, and discourse-

ing it.

The 11th, The General Government should relieve itself of all responsibility for alarsay, so that freedom instead of slavery shell become national, and alayery instead of freedom become sectional, and alayery instead of freedom become secional, and slavery instead of fre

The 12th, The Wilmot Provise is the only mis

way to prevent slavery extension.

The 13th, Against any more slave States.

The 14th, Adopts Rantoul's resolutions on the

Fugitive Law.
The 15th, Bases their hopes of success to free.

The 15th, Bases their nopes of success to free.

dom on the fidelity of the Democratic masses to
their great principles, and repudiates the compromise as a test of Democracy.

The 16th, Repels the accusation of disloyalty to The 17th, Promises devotion to the Union until

perverted into an engine of oppression to States

and people.

The 18th, Sustains the habeas corpus law of Ver-The 19th, Pledges the efforts of the convention to elect the ticket of their nomination.

This bour was chosen, as Mr. Van Buren was expected to arrive by the railroad at that time. Mr. Van Buren was presented to the multitude, to whom he addressed a few remarks, and promised to meet them in the evening, at any tim promised to meet them in the evening, at any time and place they might designate.

The depot of the railroad, which is the largest roofed receptacle in Burlington, was selected for the purpose, and before seven o'clock the crowd had begun to gather and fill that immense building. Mr. Van Buren, son, appeared and speke

ing. Mr. Van Buren soon appeared, and spoke bout an hour and a quarter. I need not say to you, who know the singular charms of his eloquence and humor, that he had not spoken long before he had an enthusiastic and

delighted audience. KOSSUTH'S PROTEST.

ADDRESSED TO THE SUBLIME PORTE.

The undersigned, late Governor of Hungary, is by his prolonged detention reduced to despair of either justice or generosity. He who is forced to abandon hope has nothing further to fear from force or violence; he is beyond all constraint.

To-day is the anniversary of our arrival at
Kutahja. Kutahja! the tomb where the Sublime
Porte has buried us alive whilst speaking to us

of hospitality.

Pursued by misfortune, we stopped before the

Pursued by misfortune, we stopped before the thresh of the Mussulman, and asked from him, in the name of God, in the name of humanity, in the name of his religion, a hospitable asylum or a free passage. The Turkish Government had entire liberty to receive us or not.

It had the right of saying: I will give you shelter in a prison, or in some distant place, where you will be detained and strictly guarded. This is the hospitality which Turkey offers you. If it does not please you, hasten your departure, rid us of your embarrassing presence.

us of your embarrassing presence. This was not said to us.
The Sublime Porte deigned to open to us its sheltering tent; it entreated us to cross the threshold, and swore by its God and its faith that it would grant us hospitality and a safe asylum. We trusted ourselves to the honor of the Turks.

We eat of their bread and of their salt; we re-

pose under their roof. We prayed to God to bless them, and we offer them our courage, our experience matured by vicissitudes, and our ever-lasting gratitude. And Hungarians keep their Look at Bosnia, where Mussulmen-subjects of the Sublime Porte-are revolted against it. A handful of Hungarian soldiers are in the ranks of its army—it is but a handful, for the Porte would not accept more. Well! who are the first upon the breach?—who are the first in the ipon the breach?—who are the first in the charge? Who are they who never retreat, who advance, in the midst of fire and grape-shot, bayonet in hand, to victory? They are this handful of exiles. They die for Turkey. The Hungalian hand in hand in the state of the sta

rian keeps his word.

They offered us hospitality, and they gave us

They offered us hospitality, and they gave us

a prison; they swore to us that we should meet with an asylum, and we have found banishment. God will judge; and God is just.

We have suffered; but for the sake of not causing embarrassment we have been silent. They begged us to have confidence; we have shown it. They begged us to wait; we have waited long. waited long.

They said to us: It is only until Austria shall succeed in reëstablishing that which the despots

call order, (the order of oppression—that which they call tranquillity, the tarnquillity of the tomb.) Well, she has recentablished this order—this tranquillity—by her executioners. She has recentablished it so far as to dare to provoke Pruseix to war; so far as to dare—trusting to the support of her master, the Czar—to encroach upon the nations of Europe—to extend her forces from the Baltic to Rome; so far as to threaten Piedmont on Switzerland—so far as to bribe the border provinces of Turkey to revolt, she has recall order, (the order of border provinces of Turkey to revolt, she has re-established this tranquillity—she has even an-nounced its reestablishment to the Sublime

Porte; and we are still prisoners! They begged us to wait one year, reckening from the day on which we first placed our fee upon Ottoman soil. We waited.

Afterwards, we were told to reckon the year

from the day when the sentence for our trans-portation into the interior was decreed. Again we waited patiently. At length they seemed to revolt at being any longer the jailors of Austria, and they permitted us to hope that on the anni-versary of our arrival at Kutahja our liberty would be restored to us.

Well, this anniversary has arrived. Let us

see what it has brought us.

A poor Hungarian, Major Domoter, preferring, as I do, exile or even death to servitude, destitute before to ask my advice and some eight months before to ask my advice and some assistance to go to Belgrade, in order to send for his wife thither, who was living at Peterwardein. It was a matter of simple humanity. I gave him some slight assistance, and he departed for Belgrade.

When he arrived there he had been already when he arrived there he had been already anticipated by the accusations of Austria, who sees everywhere my hand in the well-founded discontent of her oppressed people, and who, as her whole life is a conspiracy against God and

as her whole life is a conspiracy against God and humanity, finds conspiracy in everything. Austria then anticipated him by the lying accusation of being the bearer of proclamations from me to the Hungarian nation.

The accusation was false: I affirm it on my honor. Nevertheless, on the faith of spies without honor or character, Austria caused to be arrested at Semlin his poor wife on her way to join her exiled husband, and the imaginary proclamations were demanded as the price of her liberty.

Domoter justified himself before the Serbian Government in so striking a manner, that that Government, although only a feeble vassal of the

Government, although only a feeble vassal of the powerful Ottoman empire, found sufficient strength in the justice of his cause to protect him. Austria was obliged to loose her hold. The poor wife was permitted to join her husband, but upon condition that Domoter should immediately

leave Belgrade. The poor woman is a creditor of Austria. Her entire heritage, the money of the orphan, is in the hands of Austria, not by confiscation, but in

Domoter resisted the insolent demands of the Austrian consul, until the debt due to his wife should be paid. This is his crime. He dared to demand th

This is his crime. He dared to demand the return of the poor orphan's heritage.

The Serbian Government continued generously to support and protect him for eight months.

But as the Austrian consul persisted in his persecution, and as the Dragoman of the Pachalic of Belgrade (who is rather an officer of Austria than of the Sublime Porte) made common cause with the consul, the Serbian Government was a length obliged to remove him from Belgrade; but his cause was so just that our Government even then gave him permission to reside at Krazujevaer.

cause was so just that our Government even then gave him permission to reside at Kragujevaer, and continued its protection to enable him to follow up his judicial dispute with Austria. It was under such oircumstances that Major Domoter, seeing the commercial enterprise which he had undertaken in order to support himself and his wife ruined by this removal, and finding it impossible to provide for the existence of his wife in the city, in which a residence was offered to him, was obliged to leave her without money exposed to die of hunger, to come again to ask my assistance and advice. He came furnished with regular passports.

regular passports.

He was upon the point of departure, when, on the anniversary itself of our detention at Kutabja, an order suddenly arrived from the Grand Vizier that he also should be detained.

that he also should be detained.

His passports were regular. He was neither a subject nor a guest of Turkey. His wife was friendless, and dying of hunger at Kragujevaer. But what of that? It seems that the agents of Austria have power to treat with ridicule the rights of nations and the personal safety of individuals in Turkey. One of them caused a Hungarian to be publicly arrested at Smyrna because he was one of my servants, and transported him to an Austrian dungeon, where he still languishes. Another caused Turkish houses to be searched even in the capital of the Padisha, in order to possess himself of papers belonging to the Hungarian emigrants. He inveigled others into his official residence as in a trep, and there he caused them to be bound and carried on board Austrian vessels, because they refused to accept an insulting amnesty from the hands of the executioners